

## Greece to take over Exxon assets

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (R) — Greece's Socialist government plans to nationalise refining and petrochemical companies owned by the Exxon oil company, Minister of Industry and Energy Anastasios Peponis said today. The planned takeovers are the first to be announced since the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) of Andreas Papandreou was swept to power in elections last October. Mr. Peponis said the nationalisation of the Exxon firms should not be regarded as setting a precedent in relation to two other privately-owned refineries. He added that the Exxon group had responded positively to a request for negotiations on a state purchase.

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Sadat foe condemns killing

## Hussein cables Brezhnev

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sheikh Abdul Hamid Kishk, the blind, fiery Muslim preacher who was jailed by President Anwar Sadat four months ago, said on his release today the assassination of Mr. Sadat was "a wanton act of violence forbidden by Islam." In an interview with the Associated Press, Sheikh Kishk also called for reinstatement of the Egypt's Coptic Christian pope, who was stripped of state recognition at the same time Sheikh Kishk and 1,536 persons were arrested by Mr. Sadat last Sept. 3 on charges of inciting Muslim-Christian strife in Egypt. "I do not approve of violence," said Sheikh Kishk in the interview at his suburban home. "I hold to the spread of the faith peacefully and openly. Islam shrivels and dies in violence or secrecy."

PLO leader holds talks in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Jan. 27 (R) — Yugoslav Defence Minister Nikola Ljubicic discussed military, political and economic issues with the deputy commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation armed forces, Abu Jihad, in Belgrade today, officials said. Details of the talks were not disclosed. Abu Jihad is on an official visit to the Yugoslav armed forces. Yugoslavia is a major producer and exporter of arms to developing countries, but no arms deals are ever publicised here.

Reagan finishes second

LONDON, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan edged out the Yorkshire Ripper mass murderer as the world's second most hated or feared person in the annual poll of visitors to Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London. Madame Tussaud's handed out questionnaires to 300 visitors the week before Christmas. The visitors were asked to name their favourite personalities, regardless of whether they were among the waxwork figures in the museum. For the second straight year, Mrs. Thatcher finished first as the most popular politician.

Greece, Cyprus wind up talks

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and visiting Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou today wound up three days of talks on the Cyprus issue. After their first round of talks on Monday the two leaders said they were not optimistic about the outcome of talks between the island's Greek and Turkish communities on constitutional and territorial issues. They said that if the talks finally failed to find a solution to the problem, the issue would be referred to the United Nations General Assembly. Mr. Kyprianou is expected to leave for Nicosia tomorrow.

Brothers sent to jail

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Three brothers were sentenced to life imprisonment today for murdering their father's political rival, a bedouin member of parliament. Hundreds of friends and relatives of the defendants went on a rampage outside the courthouse, pelting police with bottles, tree branches and the iron barricades set up to hold them back. Israel Radio said two policemen were seriously injured, and that police battled the mob with teargas. The three young men were convicted by a court of murdering Sheikh Hanan Abu Rabiya a year ago to enable their father, Sheikh Jaber Muawi, to take the bedouin leader's seat in parliament.

Lebanese militias continue fighting

SIDON, Jan. 27 (R) — Factional fighting broke out in some South Lebanese villages this morning after a leftist party official was found murdered near his home in the village of Bissarie, security sources said. The area has been the scene of clashes for several days between militiamen of the Shi'ite organisation Amal (hope) and a number of leftist groups.

## Numeiri says Sudan is stable

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, who dismissed 22 army officers and fired his vice-president and defence minister after recent violent riots, today said that the situation in Sudan was "calm, stable and quiet."

Gen. Numeiri made the remarks during a press conference with the local media after a four hour meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in the town of Aswan, at the request of the Egyptian president to discuss Sudan's economic and military needs before a scheduled trip to Washington and four European capitals.

## Suslov to be buried with full honours

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (R) — Elaborate funeral plans for Mikhail Suslov, 79, the veteran Soviet Communist Party ideologist whose death was announced yesterday, have underlined his immense importance to the Kremlin and a gap his absence will create.

State television announced last night that his body would lie in state on Thursday and Friday in the elegant House of Unions building near the Bolshoi Theatre in central Moscow.

Both Lenin and Josef Stalin lay in state there, and the honour has been bestowed on few others.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Suslov will be buried near Lenin's tomb on Red Square.

Solemn music replaced scheduled programmes on radio and television. The nightly news programme opened with a 15-minute report on the puritanical Communist who was President Leonid Brezhnev's right-hand man.

The funeral arrangements were the most elaborate for many years, overshadowing the far more modest treatment of former Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin after his death in 1980.

The state honours for Mr. Suslov made clear how keenly his death had been felt by the Kremlin leadership, of which he had been a member for 35 years.

An obituary signed by Mr. Brezhnev called him a man who had been able to find solutions to the most complex political questions.

Although little known outside the Soviet bloc, the gaunt and forbidding politburo member wielded enormous power behind the scenes and was recognised as second only to Mr. Brezhnev himself.

A rigid hardliner who spelled out Soviet ideology and tolerated no questioning of its principles, Mr. Suslov went to Hungary to pull the party together after the 1956 uprising. He tried to do the same in Poland last year.

Western diplomats said there were unlikely to be any immediate changes in Soviet policies following his death.

But they said the absence of his influence over leadership decisions could become noticeable in the longer term.

It was conceivable that Moscow might, for example, one day become more tolerant of the divergent views of other parties such as the Italian Communists, now embroiled in a bitter ideological row with the Kremlin over Poland.

Reagan picks up support for Solidarity Day show

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (R) — Six more world leaders have agreed to join President Reagan and a host of show business celebrities in a "Solidarity Day" television show in support of the Polish people, the U.S. government said yesterday.

The prime ministers of Australia, Canada, Italy, Iceland, Japan and Spain will tape statements about the situation in Poland for the U.S.-government-sponsored programme, which will be beamed to at least 50 countries on Jan. 31.

President Reagan, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the leaders of Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway and Portugal had already agreed to appear.

Charles Wick, head of the U.S. International Communication Agency which is arranging the programme, told a news conference that no other leader, including France's Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, had refused to take part, but many had not replied to their invitations.

Mr. Wick said the 90-minute show would cost the government

more than \$500,000 to make and transmit.

The programme will feature film of rallies on Jan. 30 in U.S. and

West European cities, organised by trade unions and Polish emigre groups, to protest against the conditions in Poland under martial law.

## Council of Europe may force Turkey to quit

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 27 (R) — Turkey could be forced into withdrawing from the Council of Europe if a motion on human rights under Turkish military rule is passed, council sources said today.

The Council of Europe, which groups national deputies from European states, is holding an assembly today and tomorrow and will consider a motion calling for the council's Human Rights Commission to investigate allegations of violations under the military rule of Gen. Kenan Evren and his colleagues.

Council sources said the motion stopped short of calling for Turkey's expulsion but was likely to enraged its leaders so much that they would withdraw from the council voluntarily.

Turkey's parliamentarians have not taken part in the council's deliberations since the military took over in September 1980.

The draft resolution also calls on the general to ensure that any

European human rights convention, that individuals have the right of fair trial before independent courts, allow international Red Cross delegates to inspect Turkish prisons, and abolish all laws restricting free expression, trade union and political activity.

Under the Council of Europe's human rights convention, individual member governments can investigate a commission inquiry on human rights violations.

Norway and Denmark, both council members, have already said they are considering citing Turkey before the Human Rights Commission.

Council sources said Sweden would join them to go ahead with the move after the debate, possibly as early as next week.

But it was not clear how much support they had from other countries in the council.

The British minister of state for foreign affairs, Douglas Hurd, said yesterday that Britain would not wish to be associated with such a move.

that Greece, under military rule in the late 1960's, withdrew for five years from the council following a human rights investigation in 1969.

One diplomat said: "Turkey's rulers are very sensitive to criticism from outside and withdrawal is a real possibility."

He said Turkey had emphasised its strong desire to retain membership of the council but it would not stay at any price.

Today's debate follows a fact-finding visit to Turkey by 20 delegates earlier this month.

On their return, some members of the all-party delegation said they had been impressed by Gen. Evren's assurances of a firm timetable for return to democracy and civilian rule.

But the draft resolution, initially based on the mission's findings, was toughened up by Socialist members of the assembly's political committee in return for an acceptance of Turkey's right to stay in the council, and was likely to trigger heated debate, the sources said.

Editorial comment, page 4.

## Haig proposes 'ideas' to move autonomy talks

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (Agencies)

— U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today presented American ideas for advancing the long-stalled Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg said.

Mr. Haig flew in from Geneva for meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Mr. Burg, Israel's chief autonomy negotiator. He travels to Egypt tomorrow for talks with President Hosni Mubarak and Egypt's negotiators on the Palestinian issue.

"The Americans have presented some ideas for bridging the gaps," Mr. Burg told reporters after a session with Mr. Haig. Asked if the ideas seemed promising, Mr. Burg replied "part yes, part no."

Another Israeli official, briefing reporters, left the impression that Mr. Haig had not made a full proposal to bridge the wide gaps between the Israeli and Egyptian positions, but rather had concentrated on the makeup and functions of the self-governing authority that is to be created for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Israeli official, who declined to be identified, also said Mr. Haig and Mr. Shamir had discussed the U.S.-led peacekeeping force that is to police the Sinai Peninsula after Israel withdraws in April and Egyptian rule is restored.

Washington is mediating a dispute between Israel and the four European countries — Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands — over the terms on which they will join the force.

The Europeans have issued statements linking their participation to progress on the Palestinian issue and suggesting that the Palestine Liberation Organisation

## Ma'arouf arrives in Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Iraqi Vice President Mohieddin Ma'arouf arrived here from Manila on a three-day official visit today at the invitation of Second Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathambi Rajaratnam. Mr. Ma'arouf is scheduled to hold discussions with Mr. Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan later today. Mr. Ma'arouf, who is accompanied by 14 senior officials, will also hold talks with the industry and trade minister and pay a courtesy call on President C.V. Devan Nair tomorrow. He will call on Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on Friday before leaving Singapore.

Mayor Freij maintains PLO sole representative

BETHLEHEM, Occupied West Bank, Jan. 27 (R) — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, who has urged Palestinian recognition of Israel, said today he had made the call to break the present stalemate over Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

Mr. Freij, who is regarded by some observers as one of the most moderate municipal leaders on the West Bank, was denounced by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for a statement last week urging the PLO and other Arabs to negotiate a peace agreement with Israel.

"My proposal was made because I live here and I see the land that has been taken by Israel and the land they are threatening to seize," he told reporters.

"I know the present stalemate is working against our interests and Israeli settlement policy on the West Bank will ultimately endanger our physical presence by pushing us into small enclaves."

The mayor said he still maintained the PLO was the only representative of the Palestinian people and he had made his call "to sound the alarm bells so that the PLO will be in the true picture."

## Mayors 'committed sin'

DAMASCUS, Jan. 27 (R) — A

Palestinian leader said today that two West Bank mayors had committed the "sin" of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by calling for the recognition of Israel.

Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), or parliament-in-exile, was commenting on statements by Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and Gaza Mayor Rashad Al

Fahoum was quoted by Al Baath, newspaper of Syria's ruling party, as saying the statements by Mr. Freij and Mr. Shawi ran against the Palestinian national charter and the unanimous Palestinian decision to reject the Israeli occupation.

The PNC speaker also attacked the negotiations on self-rule for Palestinians and said they would fail in the future just as they had failed so far.

## Gulf states to set up \$3b company

BAHRAYN, Jan. 27 (R) — Six Gulf states agreed today to set up a \$3 billion investment company as their oil ministers arranged to meet on Sunday to coordinate prices and production.

Finance ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) decided in the Saudi capital of Riyadh to set up a Gulf investment corporation with initial capital of \$3 billion. The Qatar news agency said.

They also formed five expert committees to work out details of implementing a wide-ranging economic agreement along the lines of the European Common Market — that was ratified by the United States on Dec. 18, 1981.

The resolution of inquiry, which had been introduced before Mr. Abu 'Ein was extradited, called upon the secretary of state to furnish "full and complete information" on the case.

Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asia affairs, and Daniel W. McGovern, deputy legal adviser for the State Department appeared before the committee on Jan. 26 to respond to the questions and submit substantiating documents to the committee.

One of the principal questions was whether Mr. Abu 'Ein's actions were "criminal" or "political."

In responding to this, Mr. Draper told the committee, "we have always seen the case as one involving criminal, not political, acts, and as a matter for the courts to determine on the basis of law and due process."

Noting that the State Department was aware of the concerns that the case had provoked in the Middle East, Mr. Draper said, "we, therefore, sought to assure the interested governments that we were acting exclusively to maintain our (extradition) treaty obligations (with Israel) and to uphold American law."

In his inaugural speech to parliament the new president put major emphasis on relations with the Soviet Union, with which Finland shares a 1,300-km border.

The Finnish president has swayed constitutional powers, including control over foreign policy.

Mr. Koivisto, 58, succeeded Dr. Urho Kekkonen, 81, who resigned on health grounds in October after leading the country since 1956.

In his speech to parliament, Mr. Koivisto told the new legislature that he would maintain the tradition of standing aloof from party politics. He has already withdrawn from membership of the Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Koivisto received the formal resignation today of the majority coalition government of Social Democrats, Centrists, Communists and Swedish People's Representatives. But he will ask the government to stay in office pending talks on forming a new administration.

The president has said he favours retention of the present coalition but a reshuffle of the cabinet is inevitable as Mr. Koivisto now surrenders his post as prime minister.

International esteem and trust accorded our active peace-oriented policy of neutrality are preserved and strengthened."

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# NATIONAL

## Australian M.P.s leave

By Samira Kawar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 27 — A three-member Australian parliamentary delegation left Jordan today at the end of a three-day visit.

Mrs. Victoria Kingsmill of the Australian embassy in Amman told the Jordan Times that the three—Sen. Henry Sbraa, Mr. Clyde Holding and Mr. Kim Beazley—who are members of Australia's opposition Labour Party, serve on a parliamentary foreign affairs and defence committee. They are all on the panel's Middle East subcommittee.

Mrs. Kingsmill added that the delegation's visit to Jordan was part of a Middle East fact-finding mission, and included visits to Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Syria. The delegation left Amman today for occupied Palestine and will end its tour of the region with a visit to Cairo.

Mrs. Kingsmill said: "While in Jordan, the Australian parliamentary delegation met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and discussed with him the Middle East situation. They held similar discussions with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Oasem, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni, with whom they also discussed parliamentary relations between Jordan and Australia."

The three Australian parliamentarians also met with World Affairs Council President Abdal Salam Majali and two other council members for discussions on current Middle East developments.

The three also held talks on agricultural cooperation with Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin.

## Tender No. 1/82 The Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co. Ltd., (ICA), Ruseifa

announces the launching of Tender no. 1/82 for the following products:

### A. For detergent making:

- 1,200 tons sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate—soft and hard types
- 75 tons sodium carboxy methyl cellulose
- 60 tons sodium toluene sulphonate
- 35 tons fatty acid

### B. For soap making:

- 320 tons coconut oil
- 50 tons stiffener rolls

Interested tenderers are advised to call at the ICA offices at Ruseifa starting from 1.2.1982, for free copies of the tender conditions and specifications.

Closing date for quotations and samples of the required articles has been fixed at Monday, 22, February, 1982.

## Studies proceed on JD 500m Euphrates water line project

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Tenders will be issued in the near future for construction work in a project to pump water from the Euphrates River in Iraq to be used in the northern and central parts of Jordan.

Technical and cost studies are currently under way on the project, which will include the installation of 750 kilometres of pipes, at an estimated cost of JD 500 million, to pump 160 million cubic metres of water.

The system will supply the northern and the central regions, which suffer from shortages of water due to the implementation of local development plans, particularly in agriculture.

## British minister's visit mooted

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — British Minister of Trade John Benson is expected to pay a visit of several days to Jordan some time next month.

British embassy officials in Amman told the Jordan Times that the visit has not yet been finally confirmed. Arrangements are being made to determine the exact date of the proposed visit and the Jordanian officials with whom the British minister will meet. They

U.S. academic, Qatar scholars visit U. of J.

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Visiting University of Wisconsin Chancellor Emeritus Tannah Linder today called at the University of Jordan and met with University President Abdul Salam Al Majali.

Dr. Linder heard about the university's development and future plans, and explored with Dr. Majali prospects for cooperation between the two universities in scientific and cultural activities. Dr. Linder is on a three-day visit to Jordan.

Also visiting the University of Jordan today was a delegation from Qatar University. The delegation toured the engineering and technology departments, and was briefed on their activities.

## USAID visitors get acquainted with Jordan development projects

By Josephine Mushahwar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 27 — Mrs. Antoinette Ford, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistant administrator for development in North Africa, the Middle East and southern Europe, arrived in Amman yesterday. She was accompanied by USAID Regional Director for Jordan, Lebanon and Syria Gerald Kamens.

"We discussed Jordan and its developmental issues," Mrs. Ford said. "Prince Hassan's ideas for expanding areas for development in cooperation with USAID were very impressive."

Mrs. Ford will leave Amman tomorrow. She will carry home her observations and present them to the U.S. Congress, in order to maintain continuous cooperation between USAID and the Jordanian government.

"Our aim is to give economic assistance to all the areas in Jordan," she said.

President Reagan appointed

Mrs. Ford assistant administrator for USAID in April 1981. This is her first trip to Jordan. "Jordan has unique capabilities for further development of its resources," she said. "The enthusiasm and capabilities of its leadership and

heads of ministries are proof enough."

Prior to Mrs. Ford's appointment to USAID, she served as plant manager for General Motors, the U.S. auto-making giant.

USAID economic assistance to Jordan goes back for 30 years. The main interests are to develop agricultural production in the Jordan Valley, water supply and its adequate distribution, apart from aiding every sector of the economy.

Mr. Walter Bollinger, the director of the USAID mission in Jordan, said that the agency has previously provided training for Jordanians abroad in project design, development, implementation and evaluations.

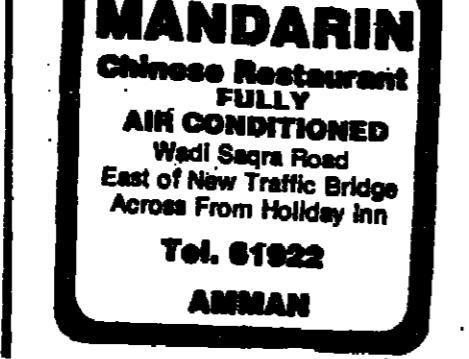
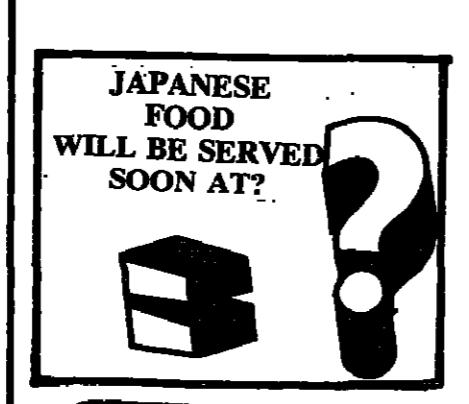
Mrs. Ford said that in the future, they hope to expand their technical and training services in Jordan.



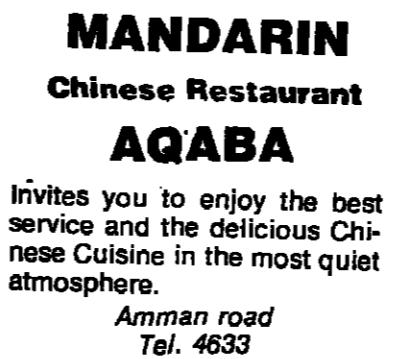
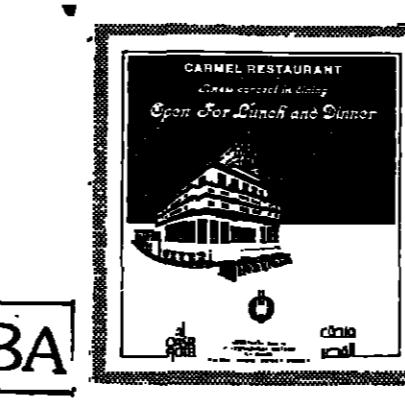
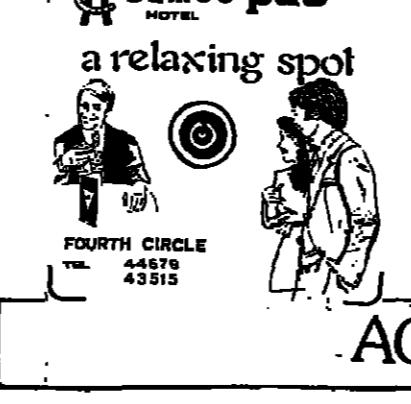
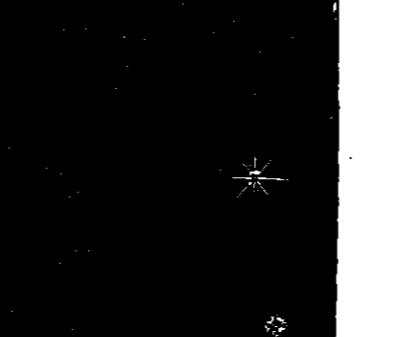
USAID Assistant Administrator Antoinette Ford and Regional Director Gerald Kamens (Photo by Josephine Mushahwar)

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

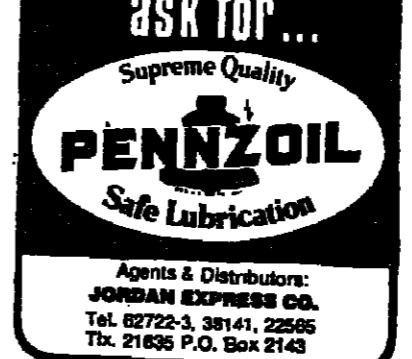
## RESTAURANTS & BARS



## HOTELS



## TRANSPORTATION



## MISCELLANEOUS



# NATIONAL

*Prince Hassan urges*

## Invest in peace, through prosperity and human dignity

The following is the text of a speech, entitled *The Basic Tenets of Jordan's Development Strategy, which His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan delivered on Jan. 18 at a conference in London on the Kingdom's five-year development plan.*

THE PAST year of 1981 may be marked in Jordan's history as the year of billions. In that year, our Gross National Product exceeded the JD 1 billion mark; so did the comprehensive government budget, as well as money supply in its expanded M<sub>2</sub> definition. Such figures are staggering as far as Jordan is concerned and should be eyed with keen interest not only in their cardinal, but ordinal capacity as well. They signify a transformation; a movement into the large-scale frontiers, with their worries, marginal sensitivities and trade-offs. Such relative size was achieved following the implementation of the first Five-year plan (1976-80), and the implementation of the first year of the on-going five-year Development Plan (1981-85), which in itself is a set of large figures and sums.

When we talk of size in Jordan, we specifically refer to the inter-temporal sense. Less than a decade ago we drafted a three year plan, (1973-75), whose total allocations barely reached JD 180 million, or an average of JD 60 million per year. The annual allocations for the current plan are 2.5 times as much as the total expenditure of the 1973-75 plan. Our money supply, with time and savings deposits included, is almost nine times as much. The question that imposes itself is: *Are we growing too fast for our own good?*

Although the question is presented in crude terms, its down-to-earthness touches sensitive ground. There are people in Jordan who are completely stupefied by what is going on around them. They raise other crude questions: *Is it all necessary? Are we overusing our resources and those of our future generations? To all these questions, I answer: There is no need to fear, but we must be very careful.*

The basic parameters that we have to reckon with dictate such a growth path. This, however, should in no way lead us to believe that the development process going on in Jordan is totally autonomous; it is in great part an induced one. It derives its momentum from the aid and assistance we receive and solicit from our fellow Arabs and our friends overseas. Yet foreign donations must be absorbed and digested by an efficient institutional mechanism. We have been fortunate enough to have both an indigenous human capability as well as the benefit of generous aid.

The future of growth in Jordan requires standing up to certain challenges. Paramount among these are: the geopolitical factor, the socio-economic balance, our political economic philosophy, and external relations.

### The geopolitical factor

JORDAN IS situated in the midst of one of the "hottest" zones in the world. The Middle East is still a crossroads for three continents, and with the advent of oil, the area has become even more vital to the interests of world groups and powers. Such an exogenous factor often affects Jordan's economy in a sporadic and discontinuous fashion. The wars in Palestine and Lebanon and instability in the region have taken their toll on our resources, as well as on the smooth continuity of our development effort, thereby forcing us to adopt precautionary and contingent actions that can be very costly.

Within Jordan, the population parameters frustrate economic planning. With a high birth rate of 4.7 per cent, about half of our population is 15 years of age or below. Consequently, each bread-winner in Jordan has to produce and earn on income equivalent to

develop each has either been formulated and put to the test or is still in the designer's hands. Although it is premature to assess this experience, the Jordan Valley is an exception.

I have personally tended this experiment, which thus far has been heartwarming. Water sprinklers in that fertile lot, green houses, orange groves and convoys of transport trucks crossing southward to the Gulf are an eyewitness to its success. The network of supporting services is almost complete in the northern and middle parts; and the southern part has just begun to enjoy similar attention. Although the population redistribution effect of the Jordan Valley development has not been fully realised, we are reassured that in time, and with the introduction of certain agricultural industries, the demographic constraint will ease off.

### Socio-economic balance

RAPID GROWTH bears the seeds of imbalance within the system, which takes varying forms and shapes. The most outstanding is inflation with its re-distributive ill effects, which reveal themselves in the concentration of income and wealth, the emphasis on short-run and myopic gains, and naturally the mis-allocation of resources. Since Jordan relies heavily on indirect taxes as a source of budget revenue, the automatic stabilisation effects of direct taxation are minimal. Monetary policy has revealed in recent years a more biting ability against inflation, but it still must cater for the financial needs of development.

However, domestic economic policies have a limited effect in combating inflationary pressures, if such pressures emanate from external influences. Thus we had to adopt a scheme which would enhance production within the existing international inflationary environment. We tried to redirect our investments into a combination of social overhead capital projects and directly productive ventures. We opened venues for our external sources, particularly remittances of Jordanians abroad, to end eventually where we would like them to be, without exaggerating their initial inflationary impact. The excess liquidity within the system was partially funneled through appropriate channels that have been institutionalised or propped and secured bases.

Despite signs of disequilibrium which appear in the process of development, our performance as measured by overall qualitative and quantitative indicators is very encouraging. A cursory look at the tables of development indicators puts Jordan near the top of the list of developing countries. Our *per capita* income for 1980 was around \$1,700; the electrification of rural areas is widespread; our rate of illiteracy is declining very fast; the number of doctors is one per 900 citizens and our average calorie intake is about double the internationally acceptable minimum of 2,000. All of these indicators prove beyond doubt that on average we live comfortably in Jordan.

On the other hand, we must not be victimised by global measures. Overall statistical indicators can be tyrannical in the sense that they conceal more than they reveal. We have to admit that we feel rather dissatisfied with the lack of sufficient international funds geared towards financing social projects.

Social development in Jordan is the twin of economic development, and we consider the parallel and interdependent growth of the two sectors as a necessary aspect of our growth. Otherwise, skepticism of the whole effort would prevail, and the under-privileged groups would denounce us their active participation.

Third, we have reached the conclusion that the externalities that have been bestowed on us by the existing oil wealth in the neighbouring countries will not last forever. We take the time constraint very seriously because it helps us afford a "big-push" approach that would allow the building of our infrastructural projects and strike a better socio-economic balance.

Fourth, we have incorporated regional planning as an integral part of our development process.

The Kingdom has been divided into a number of geo-economic regions.

concentration of power, doubtful transactions and unconstitutional acts. The size of the Jordanian economy does not allow unduly large operations to permeate our economic system. Yet, it is our belief that the entrepreneurial spirit should be encouraged and blessed, and those who take socially acceptable risks must be rewarded.

Another tenet that we cling to is that the human resource is the most valuable of all factors of production. Man as such is the centre of our interest, and the fruits of growth must be allocated to meet his needs and desires as much as possible. From our experience, man has been the factor responsible for our high economic achievement. Jordan's manpower has been our means of growth in a country whose natural resources have been meagre.

In addition, we believe that government should actively participate in the development effort. Yet we confine its role within the range of activities that are usually under government control in the free world. However, owing to the high risks involved in certain projects or to the refraining of the private sector from investing in them, the government enters into such ventures as a partner to the private sector. In most cases, government equity participation has been a response to urgent requests by the private sector.

In a nutshell, and with regard to the form of participation in investments and development, I would like to say that there are no longer any rigidities or constraints against private, in favour of public investment: nor against bilateral, in favour of multilateral investment. The need and desire for development is far more important than any narrow biases. Because we do not strictly subscribe to a given doctrine, we have been empirical and pragmatic. In the dynamic world we live in, static doctrines can prove to be seriously detrimental factors.

The current stage in Jordan's economic development deserves special emphasis on the production of commodities rather than services. This adherence is warranted by the relative size of services which constitute more than 60 per cent of our Gross Domestic product. The production of goods is emphasised as a means for better distribution and as an avenue of decreasing the economy's reliance on commodity imports. Food insecurity, for instance, has developed into a big worry that we seek to eliminate by giving ample support to the drab agricultural sector. The performance in the mining and manufacturing sector over the last years bears the promise of economic diversification, particularly when major phosphate, potash, cement, glass, wood and oil refining industries run at full capacity.

Second, we must bet on peace in the area and "wage" it, to quote President Eisenhower. We believe that Jordan is a crucial element in the peace process and we have come to the stage where we conduct our economic affairs in alignment with a full belief in peace that can secure justice and a lasting solution to the Middle East problem. The core of such a solution is allowing the Palestinians to determine their own future on their Palestinian soil. We are determined to utilize our resources, wherever they may lie, in order to leave our future generations with an inheritance they can build on and be proud of.

Third, we have reached the conclusion that the externalities that have been bestowed on us by the existing oil wealth in the neighbouring countries will not last forever. We take the time constraint very seriously because it helps us afford a "big-push" approach that would allow the building of our infrastructural projects and strike a better socio-economic balance.

OUR POLITICAL economic philosophy is quite simple and straightforward. We adopt free enterprise as a basis for economic growth. Culturally and tra-



## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### New Moroccan envoy sees Qasem

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — Morocco's appointed ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Abdul Latif Laraki, today called on Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and handed him a copy of his credentials as ambassador to Jordan, succeeding Mr. Mohammad Al Ghribi. Mr. Laraki has served in a number of senior diplomatic posts at the Moroccan foreign ministry and as Morocco's ambassador to Kuwait, Libya and Egypt.

### New lamps shine in Salt streets

SALT, Jan. 27 (J.T.) — Salt Mayor Abdul Razzaq Al Nsour has said that his municipality is installing mercury vapour lamps along the streets of Salt. Six hundred lamps will be installed at a cost of JD 15,000, and 400 lamps are expected to arrive within the coming two months. Dr. Nsour said. He explained that the municipality linked the areas of Wadi Al Sharjah and Ras Al Saleem with the industrial zone, in project costing JD 58,000.

### Abu Qoura set for Red Cross meeting

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — A meeting of the International League of Red Crescent and Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the permanent committee of the Red Cross will open in Geneva on Feb. 16. During the meeting, participants will discuss humanitarian issues and subjects on the agenda of future Red Cross and Crescent meetings, according to Chairman of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qoura, who will be present at the meeting. Dr. Abu Qoura was elected chairman of the permanent committee of the Red Cross at the ICRC's fourth conference, in Manila last November.

### Omani educators learn skills

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (Petra) — A five-day training seminar for directors of education in Oman and their assistants opened here today. During the seminar, participants will be lectured on educational administration and supervision, examinations, planning school curricula and educational research. They will also be taken on tours of education directorates and offices, and a number of schools in Jordanian governorates. The seminar is being held under educational cooperation agreement between Oman and Jordan.

### Seminar held on W. Bank labour

ZARQA, Jan. 27 (Petra) — A seminar on the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories, and Israel's arbitrary and inhuman measures against the Arab population, was held here today. A number of Labour Ministry officials took part in the seminar, which was held at the local labour education institute.

## Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered rain and a slight drop in temperature. Winds will be southwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with a probability of scattered rain, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Oversight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	11	18
Deserts	6	13
Jordan Valley	11	17

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 14, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 95 per cent. Aqaba 90 per cent.

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## Fair weather laws

YOU HAVE to hand it to the American government — when it decides to hide its ethics in its back pocket, it sticks to its decision through thick and thin. The latest example of America's ability to discard its own five ethical standards at the behest of Israeli interests is the decision a few days ago by the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee to drop its planned resolution of enquiry into the case of Ziad Abu Ein, the young Palestinian who was recently extradited from the United States to Israel. Morris Draper, the usually honourable, lucid and credible deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asia affairs, testified to the committee that "we have always seen the case as one involving criminal, not political, acts." That is a most interesting statement, and one that further indicates the complicity of the United States State Department in the extradition of Mr. Abu Ein. The guilt or innocence of Mr. Abu Ein is not the point in question here. The relevant point is: Did the United States government, in the person of its executive and judicial branches, conveniently discard all its legal principles and precedents to extradite Ziad Abu Ein with the intent of a) placating the Israelis and b) rewriting the extradition laws? Mr. Draper's answer to the house committee suggests that this is indeed the case. This argument is also strengthened by the fact that the American Congress is in the midst of reviewing the 1901 Extradition Act, with an eye to drafting a new act that gives the Secretary of State more power to determine in extradition cases if an alleged act was criminal or political in nature. But why, we ask, does rewriting American laws have to come at the expense of the freedom of a 21-year-old Palestinian youth? Does the due process of law apply only to the people of Poland? Can Mr. Draper please advise us on that while keeping a straight face?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### World condemnation

AL RA'I: Arab efforts seeking to summon the United Nations General Assembly on an emergency session to discuss the Israeli aggression of annexing the Golan Heights are expected to bear fruit. There is no doubt that the convocation of the General Assembly will be a new assertion of the international community's rejection to the Israeli aggression. Although the General Assembly resolution will not be binding it will reaffirm this rejection.

The best the Arabs can achieve at the General Assembly is moral support, and denunciation of the Israeli aggression on the Golan Heights. It remains for the Arabs to interpret the results by establishing a strong Arab front capable of deterring the aggressor. International resolutions denouncing and condemning the Israeli acts of aggression have by far surpassed those on any other issue tackled by the United Nations. Despite this fact, Israel proceeds with its actions and defiance because the fragile Arab situation is unable to act and benefit from these resolutions.

The Arabs have uselessly waited for a long time hoping that the international community would shoulder its responsibility to carry out these resolutions which should not be understood by the Arabs to be more than "moral support" offered by the international community. This means that if the Arabs do not take action this moral support will not be able to deter the aggressor.

The Arabs should recall Jordan's continuous efforts to reach pan-Arab units so that the Arabs can measure up to the challenges facing them.

We hope the Arabs can take advantage of previous lessons and respond to Jordan's call because nobody can deter the aggressor except the Arabs themselves.

### Arabs must do more

AL DUSTOUR: The Arabian Gulf states yesterday reached an agreement on a joint security plan. This constitutes a positive and practical step towards guaranteeing the stability and security of this strategic region in our Arab world. The joint security plan calls for the establishment of a joint air defence system and a military industry and for coordination in arms deals. This will enable the Gulf states to shoulder their role in defending their security and sovereignty and to protect their neutrality and Arab identity. The rich Gulf states are able to build modern armies supplied with the most modern weapons capable of protecting the region and the oil wells against any foreign aggression.

Our brothers in the Gulf region should be praised for the efforts which nonetheless, will remain incomplete if the gulf security is not considered to be linked with the security of the whole of the Arab region. The Arab region, including the Gulf, is facing the Israeli threat. The Israeli enemy attacked Iraq. The Israeli military planes encroached on Saudi Arabia and the Israeli chief of staff is threatening that Israel is capable of fighting war against all Arabs.

It is clear that the Gulf security plan will not be complete unless it takes into consideration the security and strength of the eastern front. This necessitates coordination between Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

We are optimistic because the Arabian Gulf defence ministers have stressed their pan-Arab commitment. Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan has declared that the Gulf armed forces are prepared to serve the Arabs and restore the usurped rights. But we hope that this willingness on the part of the Gulf would be part of the Arabs comprehensive strategy plan capable of confronting the Zionist danger threatening all the Arab states.

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY JANUARY 28-29, 1982

## RED & BLACK

# From handcuffs to straight jackets

By Jawad Ahmad

The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) is the one which had the pleasure of hosting the first woman Minister in the country. The ministry as such is a new one because it was until twenty six months ago a department supervised by the minister of labour.

As a new ministry with a woman minister it caught attention. Everybody watched this experiment with avid attention. In the beginning, the minister, Mrs. In'am Mufti, impressed everybody with her personality and fortitude in standing to certain staunch resistance by the male genre. She found herself standing almost alone in the face of scepticism.

Her well thought-out plans on which she obviously worked very hard were put to the test. Yet, the smooth implementation of these was frustrated by two unhappy inci-

dents.

First was a television interview which took place on the issue of Karameh Centre. In that centre, in the Jordan Valley, homeless old-aged people the mentally ill and beggars crowded there without adequate facilities. Even if facilities were made available, most of the residents of the centre suffered from mental handicaps, and needed special medical care which was not available.

Although the television pro-

gramme showed how miserable the situation of the residents was, it was instrumental in solving one of MSD's thorniest problems. The government moved fast to do something, entrusting the care for the residents to a now well-equipped centre in Amman under the care of the Ministry of Health. The homeless and old-aged continued to enjoy the care of

MSD.

The second plan was related

to the establishment of a new women's union in place of the existing one. The issue turned out to be more explosive.

The stiff response came from two groups, the officials of the replaced union who lost some of their zest, and the ladies who thought they should have a more active role in the new one. It may be premature at this stage to judge the credibility of the new women's union, because only time can tell.

In a rapidly growing country like ours, social ills are spreading in diverse forms. The MSD cannot solve all these problems alone overnight. The MSD functions and duties coincide with those of other Ministries and departments. Mrs. Mufti is aware of this and she is trying to build the appropriate

bridges. As for the other leading ladies of the society in different ranks and walks of life, they have shown little sympathy and support, to their first female colleague. Some of them pledge that the MSD has not reciprocated their bids for cooperation. Mrs. Mufti thinks otherwise, and she says she is too happy to solicit any valuable assistance she can muster.

If the two parties are willing to help and cooperate, then what is stopping them? Any differences in opinion can be resolved amicably with all the civility ladies can enjoy. Otherwise, the male sceptics will laugh long.

Mrs. Mufti is a hard working and experienced lady. In time, as time is needed, she will prove to be worthy of all the trust put in her.



# Energy problems plague Yugoslavia

Aleksandar Lebl reports on the energy problems facing Yugoslavia as the country struggles under its chronic shortage of foreign exchange.

Winter came early to Yugoslavia in 1981 with high winds and heavy snowstorms, especially in the mountainous regions which cover more than half the country. If it continues this way power cuts, voltage reductions and general energy shortages are unavoidable.

The immediate cause of the shortages is the lack of foreign exchange to pay for imported oil and, to a lesser degree, coal. A decision by the federal authorities to reduce the balance of payments deficit to \$1.8 billion in 1981 and to less than \$1 billion this year from \$2.3 billion in 1980 and \$3.7 billion in 1979 does not allow for larger allocations of foreign exchange for imports which would alleviate the situation. But the real roots of the problem are much deeper.

It all started in the 1960s when, as in many other countries, cheap oil ruined local collieries. Coal as an energy source was too expensive and imported oil was used instead. Even after the first oil shock of 1973 the economy was slow to adapt to changed conditions and continued to rely heavily on oil.

Yugoslavia has not blamed the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for its difficulties. It has been a staunch supporter of the right of oil exporting countries (in fact of developing countries in general) to manage resources in their best interest — including the right to try to set prices.

This position is consistent with Yugoslavia's non-aligned policies. Yugoslavia never asked for special treatment from OPEC, but it has been one of those voices which asked OPEC to consider what it could do to alleviate the burden of oil importing developing cou-

ntries.

Yugoslavia is not rich in energy, but it contains about 1 per cent of total world energy supplies with a population of slightly over 0.5 per cent of the world's total. However, the composition of these resources is not very good. There is little oil, gas and hard coal but plenty of low grade, brown coal and lignite.

There are also relatively abundant hydro-energy resources and some uranium ore which can be mined economically.

Prospecting for oil and gas has been going on both offshore in the Adriatic and on-shore, mainly in the Pannonian basin where most finds have been made so far. Some results in the Adriatic, where prospecting is being done both by Yugoslav companies alone and jointly with foreign companies, are promising, but no commercial finds have been made to date.

In addition to drilling in Yugoslavia, Yugoslav companies have also been searching for oil abroad. In Gabon, Vietnam, China, Angola, North Korea, Indonesia and Iraq. Recently, oil was found in Angola. Production will start in a couple of years and Yugoslavia's share will be about 10 per cent. On the other hand, Yugoslav companies have invited more foreign companies to help explore in Yugoslavia and a score have shown interest.

The Yugoslav oil industry in

1981 produced about 4.3 million tonnes of crude and this will go up to 4.6 million tonnes by 1985 unless new oil is found.

Local production can satisfy only one quarter of present requirements which have been cut to the bare bone and the rest has to be imported mainly from Iraq and the USSR at world prices (from the USSR through clearing accounts),

the growing strength of the dollar during the year (\$1 was 20 dinars at the start of 1980, about 30 dinars at the end of it and is 39 dinars now). Refineries incurred heavy losses, because of overcapacity (aggregate capacity amounts to some 28 million tonnes and throughout at slightly over 16 million tonnes). Prices of derivatives were increased twice in 1981 and after recent increases one litre of petrol (super) costs 28.5 dinars.

Coal production was 9 to 10 per cent higher last year compared to 1980. An estimated 51.3 million tonnes reached consumers. But this did not satisfy demand which was for some 58.2 million tonnes.

For 1982, optimistic forecasts are for an output of 62.8 million tonnes but realistic ones are rather lower at some 59.8 million tonnes, of which 43.2 million tonnes will be for power generation. Even this lower figure would mean an increase in production of close to 17 per cent. Almost all of this coal is either brown coal or lignite which in some cases has to be dried before use.

A greater increase in coal output is difficult to achieve. Existing underground mines have been neglected for years. Their reserves are not fully known and those that are cannot be profitably exploited with the cost of timber and other materials almost doubling each year. There has been a lack of skilled miners. In the past they were poorly paid. Their wages are now among the highest in the country but it is difficult to lure miners back or to recruit young ones.

The future is in opencast mining. In several places, especially in Serbia (south of Belgrade), in the Kosovo autonomous province and in Bosnia-Herzegovina there are huge known reserves of lignite and brown coal totalling up to 20 billion tonnes. Opening modern new mines, however, requires heavy investment in equipment most of

which has to be imported, and the lead time is up to 10 years. The same applies to power stations.

Local industry has not mastered production of equipment for large units because in the past it could be imported from both the West and the USSR under very favourable credit terms which local manufacturers could not match.

On the other hand, Yugoslav companies are experienced in designing and constructing hydrostatic plants both at home and abroad. Manufacturers of turbines, generators and other equipment are capable of making even the largest units. Here again the major problem is finance.

Recent surveys have shown that at present oil and other energy prices the hydro potential of Yugoslavia is 18,200 MW of installed capacity with an annual production of 6.4 billion kWh. So far only 39 per cent is used, ie 6,126 MW of installed capacity producing slightly less than 2.5 billion kWh each year. Thus Yugoslavia could get another 40 billion kWh of power a year without taking into account mini-power plants on small streams etc.

Other renewable sources of energy have not been tapped and research on their uses is in its early stages. No doubt solar energy offers good prospects given the many sunny days throughout much of the country. Energy from winds, from the biomass, etc, could also be exploited.

Recently the first nuclear power plant in Yugoslavia, a joint venture of two of Yugoslavia's constituent republics, Slovenia and Croatia, at Krsko on the Sava river, started feeding into the Yugoslav electricity grid. It has a capacity of 664 MW. Equipment was delivered by Westinghouse. Construction was started in 1974 and should have been finished in five years. Westinghouse and its Yugoslav partners accuse each

# China displeased with Taiwan jets decision

By Victoria Graham

PEKING (A.P.) — China and the United States appear headed for a showdown over the U.S. decision to sell replacement jet fighters to Taiwan, and China could downgrade diplomatic relations unless a compromise is reached.

Each side considers its position to be one of principle, and neither seems likely to retreat. Both sides have agreed, however, to continue talking about arms sales in hopes of reaching an agreement.

The United States says it already made a major concession to China by announcing Jan. 11 it would not sell F-16 or other sophisticated aircraft to Taiwan. It did decide, in a move that outraged Peking, to sell spare parts and replacement aircraft and to continue co-production of the less sophisticated F-5e on Taiwan.

President Ronald Reagan is not expected to bend to Chinese protests, especially since conservatives already are complaining that he has sacrificed too much in favour of the mainland.

China calls all military sales to Taiwan gross violation of its sovereignty over the island, but is willing to talk and listen and see how the United States responds.

Chinese and European diplomats have told the Associated Press that China itself made a major concession by saying it might tolerate limited sales to Taiwan, themselves to be phased out by a certain date, "provided the U.S. shows some good will."

"The situation looks very bleak, very difficult," said one Third World diplomat familiar with the thinking on both sides of the issue. The diplomat, who declined to be identified, said there was "no bridging of the gap, no meeting of the minds" during the visit here last week of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge, who informed the Chinese of the sale.

The diplomat quoted Chinese officials as saying that if China downgrades relations, the move will not be merely a symbolic withdrawal of ambassadors. It will be wide-ranging and will last for years, affecting strategic, economic, trade and other parts of the relationship.

Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong told reporters Tuesday that Sino-U.S. relations have entered "a very sensitive stage."

Asked if he agreed with Holdridge that the talks last week were positive, he replied emphatically: "That is his word."

"Downgrading certainly is not in China's best interest," said one Western diplomat. "But it is a distinct possibility and we cannot rule it out. Taiwan is such an emotional question and a matter of principle."

Last year China downgraded relations with the Netherlands when it sold two submarines to Taiwan.

Details of the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have not yet been worked

out. Exactly what the United States will sell is still an open question, one of many to be discussed with China.

China's formal protest to the sales said:

"The U.S. government has announced its decision to plan to sell airplanes to Taiwan at a time when bilateral talks (with Holdridge) are going on... The whole question of arms sales to Taiwan is a major issue affecting China's sovereignty which must be resolved through negotiations between the U.S. and Chinese governments. The Chinese government never will accept any unilateral decision made by the U.S."

After months of emotional and unyielding rhetoric, that response is considered relatively temperate and a strong hint of compromise.

"The Chinese reaction was measured and there is room for discussion," said one Western diplomat. "With good will on both sides, one can be reasonably optimistic."

The response made no threats. It did not mention the Taiwan Relations Act, which authorizes U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and has been denounced regularly by China.

So far there has been no significant setback in Sino-U.S. relations. Both sides are engaged in civil aviation talks. A similar agreement recently was signed. The number of visitors, delegations and scholars going back and forth has not been decreased.

A major military delegation from Peking, however, refused long ago to visit the United States and shop for weapons until the Taiwan arms issue is resolved.

Several American businessmen reported this week that since the U.S. decision, their Chinese contacts say business will become increasingly difficult for Americans. Some are telling the United States is not behaving like a friendly country, and that China only will buy American goods as a last resort.

Analysts say it is in both countries' interests, especially at this time, to maintain their strategic relationships fundamentally to oppose Soviet power.

China and the United States have consulted each other in many areas and cooperated in bolstering the self-defence of Pakistan and Thailand. Western diplomats say.

The United States has equipped listening posts on China's frontier to monitor Soviet missile tests and has agreed to sell weapons to China.

Trade last year totaled just under \$6 billion and is expected to increase this year.

"They must compromise," said another Third World diplomat. "THE United States is not the Netherlands, and the American relationship is too important to throw away."

Many basic questions have to be answered before new nuclear power plants are constructed. At issue are the number and capacity to be built (3,000 to 10,000 MW has been mentioned by AD 2000), the technology to be used, the sources of financing, and other factors.</

# ECONOMY

## Dollar falls slightly, gold gains \$6

LONDON, Jan. 27 (R) — The dollar eased in value while gold rose almost six dollars an ounce on European markets today because investors believe that an increase in U.S. interest rates is no longer imminent, dealers said.

The dollar had strengthened in recent days on expectations that interest rates would be raised soon to curb the growth in the amount of money in circulation in the United States.

But foreign exchange dealers said that remarks by Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, led to a slight decline today. Mr. Volcker said yesterday that a rise in the rate at which it provides money to banks was not imminent.

Dealers added that President Reagan's State of the Union Address contained few surprises and had little effect on the dollar.

The U.S. currency eased to

2.3099 West German marks in London, compared with 2.3128 at yesterday's close, and 228.12 Japanese yen as against 228.58.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed sharply lower at 2.3090 marks, compared with 2.3395 yesterday, and dealers described trading as nervous at the 2.3175 level.

Gold meanwhile was being traded in London at \$384.50 an ounce, compared with \$378.62 yes-

terday, after being fixed at \$382.50 an ounce this morning.

Bullion dealers said the higher price for gold, which last week dipped to \$366.50 an ounce, its lowest level for more than two years, reflected the dollar's decline and the market's belief that U.S. interest rates have peaked for the moment.

They expected gold prices to rise further following the metal's recent ability to hold above the \$370 an ounce level.

Not all Communist states are equally dependent on Western imports. Hungary is a net exporter and China probably imports no more than enough to offset the export of pigs to Hong Kong and the sale of a little rice to other countries. But then the Chinese are a special case. They are among the best farmers on earth, with an understanding second to none of how to grow things in unpromising surroundings. In China they claim to be supporting 11 people on every hectare of arable land: in the USSR, arable land supports only

## Western farmers saved by Communism

John Cherrington

LONDON — It must be a matter of deep concern to Marxists that the Communist bloc is the main support of capitalist agriculture. Were it not for the farm imports by the Soviet Union and certain other states paid for by Russian gold or Western credits, world food commodity markets would be in the deepest of depressions with production curbs the order of the day.

This supplies not only farinaceous food but a fair proportion of meat and milk as well.

The USSR has available, including imports, around 220 million tonnes of grain or 0.8 of a tonne per person for all requirements including animal feed. Yet the annual consumption of meat products is only 57 kilos per head against 89 kilos in the Community.

This underlines the basic inefficiency in production terms of Soviet livestock farming and is well reflected in comparisons of milk production. In the EEC 24.8 million cows produced 111 million tonnes of milk. In the Soviet Union 43 million cows produced 90 million tonnes, representing a yield per cow of just about half the EEC figure.

Nor is the beef production of the Soviet herd comparable with that of the EEC. The total EEC herd amounts to 77 million head and that of the USSR 115 million head. The EEC produces a total of 8.4 million tonnes of beef against the peak Soviet output to date of 7.1 million tonnes in 1978.

The U.S. herd is about the same as that of Soviet Union, yet it produces 11 million tonnes of beef, a proportion equivalent to that in the EEC.

Soviet meat output per million pigs is about two-thirds of the output of the U.S. and West Germany, a typical EEC country.

Soviet wheat yields are notoriously unstable and normally equal only about 75 per cent of output per hectare in Canada and the U.S. which have rather similar climates and soil types. Even so, the USSR is the world's single largest wheat producer, responsible for between a fifth and a quarter of the global harvest.

The situation in Eastern Europe shows rather better yields per hectare and per unit of livestock. But in no case, except that of Hungary, do they approach those of the EEC. In Poland, yields per cow are among the lowest and meat production in relation to feed in-

uts is on a par with the USSR.

Most Hungarian farming is compulsory co-operative like the Russian kolkhozes. But there are two differences. Much of the pig and poultry production in Hungary is in private hands and the Hungarians have ploughed up land which for centuries had been used for cattle grazing, thus liberating a store of fertility which will last for years.

It would be simplistic to blame the defects of Eastern bloc farming on Communism alone. There are countries where yields are very low, notably Argentina, where they could have been much higher but have been restricted for years by government action or inaction in the sphere of taxes and prices.

It would also be naive to take as absolute truth all the statistics on which this article is based, although they come from the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Authority for the most part. The populations on the land in all the eastern bloc countries are very much larger than they are in the West. Undoubtedly, the rural sector will look after its own food needs before supplying the towns. There would be a major incentive to undertake actual production so that a surplus could go safely to a black market or be consumed at home. In this connection, the estimate of Soviet cereal waste equivalent to 30 million tonnes, or 15 per cent, could well conceal substantial diversion.

There is no doubt at all that the Eastern bloc is as well aware of the latest techniques in food production as anyone in the West, particularly the academic circles. What I did notice on my visit to Russia many years ago was that the application of modern methods did not go far beyond the colleges and institutes.

Those responsible for the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy and the rest of world commercial farming must hope this situation prevails for a long time if not for ever.

— Financial Times news feature

## Reagan offers Americans 'new federalism'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (R) — President Reagan has promised Americans he will lead them from recession to prosperity.

The President predicted "better, much better" times for the nation in his State of the Union Address to Congress last night. The centerpiece of the 42-minute speech was a radical proposal to increase the responsibilities of the 50 states and reduce federal control over their affairs.

The president's offer to the 50 states, which he called a "new federalism" involving a swap of social programmes and a cutback in the federal government's role, drew a mixed reception in Congress, mainly on partisan lines.

He proposed a plan, beginning during his last year in office in

1984, under which states would voluntarily take over 40 social programmes now financed by Washington, including school lunches, education, transportation and community development.

The federal government would create a trust fund of \$28 billion a year from excise taxes and turn it over to the states to help them finance these 40 programmes.

In addition, Mr. Reagan said he would seek congressional approval of a plan under which the federal government in 1984 would assume responsibility for Medicaid, which finances health costs for poor Americans and is expected to cost \$19 billion in that year.

In return, the states would take over a major welfare programme for children and food stamps for

the poor, at an estimated cost of \$16 billion.

Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker applauded the "new federalism" and predicted that Congress would approve it.

But Mr. Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives and a leading opponent of President Reagan's plan to cut deeply into the social spending, said the house would not

stampede into approving it.

Mr. Reagan said the recession was the result of the policies of previous administrations and his plan would bring about a recovery in mid-1982.

Despite cuts of \$35 billion in social spending in 1982 and more to come, government expenditure on welfare programmes in the 1983 financial year would be more than double the amount spent only six years ago, he said.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Jan. 27 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

	One sterling	One U.S. dollar	U.S. dollars	Canadian dollars	West German marks	Dutch guilders	Swiss francs	Belgian francs	French francs	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Swedish crowns	Norwegian crowns	Danish crowns	U.S. dollars
Look Ahead 09:45 Rock Salad	1.8748/58	1.1953/56	1.2308/90	2.5280/5310	1.8495/8510	39.23/26	5.8700/30	12.36.50/1237.50	22.80/50/20	5.6580/6600	5.8900/9010	7.5660/85	384.00/385.00	384.00/385.00	

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 27 (R) — Gold shares were firm but elsewhere the market was only narrowly higher, dealers said. At 1500 GMT the F.T. index was up 1.8 to 570.7.

Gold shares were as much as \$3 higher, as in Amgold, after the bullion price rose above \$380 but equities generally failed to hold opening rises. Bowater, Blue Circle, Distillers, Tubes and Vickers added between 1p and 6p and in mining financials RTZ and Cons gold gained 17p and 13p respectively, though on small turnover.

North Americans were usually lower where traded.

Government bonds saw gains of £1/4, but trading was quiet as operators awaited the reaction of New York markets to President Reagan's State of the Union Address.

### Sony to market wallet-size T.V.

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (R) — Japan's Sony Corporation announced today it has developed a revolutionary flat television receiver which can be carried in a pocket or in a handbag and be watched anywhere at any time.

The company will start marketing the new black and white T.V. receiver, named the "FD-200," in Japan from later February for 54,800 yen (\$240).

It employs a cathode ray tube only 16.5mm thick, which allows the entire receiver to be only 33mm thick.

The company said the T.V. receiver could operate off four different power sources — dry battery, an optional rechargeable battery, household power and car battery.

### JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

#### CHANNEL 3

4:30 Koran

4:45 Cartoons

5:10 Children's Programme

7:00 Programme Preview

7:10 Local Competition Programme

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Arabic Series

9:30 Documentary

10:20 Arabic Play

11:00 News Summary

12:00 French Programmes

12:30 News in French

12:30 News in Hebrew

12:30 Are You Being Served

9:00 Movie of the Week: "Sophia Loren — Her Own Story"

10:00 News in English

10:15 Movie of the Week continuation

#### FOR FRIDAY

7:00 Sign on Morning Show

7:30 News Bulletin

7:40 Morning Show

10:00 News Summary

10:03 Pop Session

11:00 Listeners' Choice

12:00 News Headlines

12:03 Friday Special

13:00 News Summary

14:00 Pop Session

15:00 In Concert

15:30 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:30 Old Favourites

17:00 Music

20:30 Evening Show

21:00 News Summary

21:30 Evening Show

22:00 Close down

#### CHANNEL 3

6:00 French Programmes

6:30 News in French

6:30 News in Hebrew

6:30 Mary Tyler Moore Show

6:30 I remember Nelson

6:30 News in English

6:30 Flamenco Road

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz,

FM

#### FOR THURSDAY

7:00 Sign on Morning Show

7:30 News Bulletin

7:45 News Summary

7:50 Tiny Folk 05:45 The World Today

8:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Nature Notebook

8:45 Morning Show

### FOR FRIDAY

7:00 Sign on Morning Show

7:30 News Bulletin

7:40 Morning Show

10:00 News Summary

10:03 Pop Session

11:00 Listeners' Choice

12:00 News Headlines

12:03 Friday Special

13:00 News Summary

14:00 Pop Session

15:00 In Concert

15:30 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:30 Old Favourites

17:00 Pop Session

18:00 News Summary

18:30 Top Twenty

19:00 News Desk

19:30 Country Music

20:30 Over a Cup of Tea

21:00 Jazz Hour

22:00 Close down

### BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Classical Record Review 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Twentieth Century Folk 05:45 The World Today

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Nature Notebook

06:40 The Farming World

### FOR THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)

8:55 Aqaba

9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi

9:45 Cairo

10:00 Doha, Bahrain

10:25 Kuwait (AF)

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# SPORTS

## Man who beat Ali looks to the future

TORONTO, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Trevor Berbick's life has changed since he wrote what is expected to be the final chapter in the boxing career of Muhammad Ali.

"Look, I'm getting calls from every boxer in the United States now," says Berbick, who won a unanimous decision over the defending world heavyweight boxing champion last December in the Bahamas.

"I'm a big name now and that means big money for anyone who fights me."

The Canadian and Commonwealth heavyweight champion from Halifax, here recently for one of his many lucrative promotional appearances — the opening of a downtown restaurant — finds his foray into real estate is booming as well.

"I'm doing very well in real estate," said the 28-year-old native

of Jamaica as he sipped champagne. "It's a buyers' market right now and I'm buying here in Canada and in the Caribbean. Things are going great."

Berbick says his next payday will be a big one. "I intend to make at least \$1m for my next fight, \$2m if possible," he said.

He's hoping the next bout is against Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association champion, with Las Vegas, Jamaica and Zimbabwe mentioned as possible sites. Preliminary discussions have been held between the two camps concerning a possible March bout.

But despite his emergence on the world boxing scene, Berbick says he doesn't plan on turning his back on the Canadian and Commonwealth scene.

He said the main secret in defeating Ali was being able to slip away quickly when Ali attempted to tie him up to gain some rest.

"The average guy would let him hold on, but I was able to slip away and he got tired," Berbick said.

## U.S. basketball roundup

### Bucks edges Lakers 96-94

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sidney Moncrief, even when guarded by the National Basketball Association's (NBA) most acclaimed magician, has a few tricks of his own.

With only seconds left in the game and Los Angeles and Milwaukee tied 94-94, the Bucks guard drove the lane past a surprised "Magic" Johnson and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, to drop in the winning basket at the buzzer for a 96-94 victory last night.

"Moncrief is a great player. He took it hard to the basket," said Lakers coach Pat Riley. "Moncrief had a few tricks of his own."

While Berbick did not say who would defend his title against, it's expected to be Gord Racette of Vancouver.

The Canadian Professional Boxing Association has set Feb. 28 as the deadline for Berbick to defend his title.

Although he outclassed Ali, Berbick feels Ali could still stop several current heavyweight contenders.

But Johnson believes he shouldn't take all the blame for the basket that lost the game for Los Angeles.

"I was always taught to make the guy go to the middle, that's where you get help," he said. "I could have played him tougher but the help wasn't there. Everybody has to help out. He made a nice move but nobody should be able to drive down the middle."

In other NBA games, Dallas edged Atlanta 90-88. Washington tripped Chicago 94-84. San Antonio defeated Philadelphia 103-95. Houston trimmed Indiana 104-94 and New Jersey outscored Utah 138-129 in overtime.

The Lakers missed four of six free throws in the final minutes to give Milwaukee the final chance to win after Los Angeles guard Norm Nixon tied the game with two free shots with seven seconds remaining.

Marques Johnson led all scorers with 32 points for the Bucks, while Moncrief added 20.

Jamaal Wilkes led the Lakers with 18 points, and Abdul-Jabbar and Johnson had 16 each.

Bullets 94, Bulls 84

Washington won its seventh straight game as

### Palmer to build golf course in China

ORLANDO, Florida, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Arnold Palmer says he plans to build a golf course in China later this year, which he says will be the first golf course in mainland China.

The Orlando sentinel star reported today that his firm, Arnold Palmer Course Design Co., will hire some 4,000 Chinese to help build the course in Canton, China.

The golf pro said he's hoping the course will be finished by October.

### Tanner, Connors clear round 1 in U.S. indoor tennis meet

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (R) — Defending champion Roscoe Tanner had his hands full last night before taking a 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, first-round victory over Dick Stockton in the \$300,000 U.S. indoor tennis championships.

Tanner's opponent in last year's final, seventh-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland was beaten by Peter Rennert 6-4, 6-7, 6-4. For Rennert, injured for much of last

year, it was his fifth singles victory in his last eight tournaments.

Second seeded Jimmy Connors eliminated Thierry Tulasne of France 7-5, 6-2.

Vitas Gerulaitis, seeded third, won his first-round match, beating Sammy Giammalva 6-3, 6-1.

In other first-round matches, John Sadri beat Tom Gullickson 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, and Andres Gomez of Ecuador beat John Lloyd of Britain 6-4, 6-3.

### WANTED

A diplomatic mission has a vacancy for a protocol assistant. Applicants must have a minimum of three years' secretarial or related experience. Ability to type 40 wpm; shorthand speed 80 wpm. Must have excellent command of English and Arabic languages, and be able to translate between the two languages. Arabic typing is required.

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Only highly qualified applicants need apply. If interested send resume with telephone number and address to P.O. Box 354, Amman, Attn. Personnel Officer.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

... 1981 by Chicago Tribune

What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦K103 ♠AQ9763 ♣QJ3 ♦K

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♡ Pass

2 ♢ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

?

What action do you take?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AQ10762 ♠832 ♣8 ♦AK8

Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦Q76 ♠A9873 ♣KQ10 ♦J7

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♡ Pass

2 ♢ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Sunday

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## FEATURES

# The water buffalo: up in popularity charts

By Michelle Hibber

**THAILAND** — For more than 4000 years the water buffalo has pulled ploughs through the rice fields of Asia, transported heavy loads, powered machinery of all kinds — from threshers to water pumps. And suddenly, in this energy-conscious age, the versatile beast of burden is experiencing a new surge of popularity.

During the past 25 years the world buffalo population has increased by almost 90 per cent. From its original home in India, where half of the world's 150 million buffaloes can be found, it has spread to 88 countries on almost every continent, including Australia, Africa, the Caribbean, the United States, Europe and the Soviet Union.

The popularity of the water buffalo can be attributed in part to the energy crisis, but a good deal more credit must go to its remarkably even temperament. Despite their formidable appearance, they are easily domesticated, and throughout Asia are usually cared for by children.

There are two kinds of water buffalo — the swamp buffalo that predominates in Southeast Asia, and the river buffalo which is usually found from India westward. Both varieties are hardy, adapt well to different conditions, and resist infection (particularly insect-borne diseases) better than other ruminants. They also have a working life of about 20 years, and may live to a ripe old age of 80 years.

Even at the end of its life the buffalo is still put to good use. Just about every part of the animal can be used — from its intimidating horns for buttons, utensils and

other implements, to the hair in its ears for surgical and other fine beasts.

Water buffaloes thrive on vegetation not otherwise needed by man, and seem to convert it into meat more efficiently than other cattle. Buffaloes are the main milk producers in six countries: China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand. The milk has a high fat content and contains more protein, lactose, and milk solids than cows' milk. It also has a higher mineral content, and is richer in the B vitamin complex.

The buffalo's most important service is undoubtedly in the fields. Their wide flattened hooves enable them to pull a plough through muddy rice paddies where oxen get bogged down. In Thailand, for example, they work five hours a day on average, for up to 146 days a year. Fully 95 per cent of the rice production in Thailand depends on the use of buff-

aloes, and other cattle, as work beasts.

In Bulgaria and Yugoslavia buffaloes can be found transporting goods, and in Turkey they haul water casks. A good pair of males in Pakistan have been found able to haul a 2-tonne load over 30 kilometres in a working day. They are also used for riding, and as pack animals in remote areas.

Although the water buffalo has long been the animal of the small farmers, and is often their main capital asset, its worth has not always been recognised by officialdom. According to a 1979 report by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), the water buffalo was ignored by scientists, despised by most agricultural advisors, and considered an embarrassment by government officials trying to modernise their countries.

Water buffaloes do have a few drawbacks. They breed only seasonally, and are slow to mature. It has proved difficult to improve stocks through artificial insemina-

nation. Their hide, while thick and widely used in the leather industry is almost hairless. They therefore have difficulty in controlling their body temperature, and are unprotected from insect bites. So they need a good wallow in a muddy river each day.

Water buffaloes also have great potential as a meat producer. Animals reared for meat are usually slaughtered at about 18 months and dress out to about 50 per cent of liveweight. The meat is often indistinguishable from beef. As the demand for meat rises in protein-poor developing countries, buffalo could contribute greatly to food supplies.

Water buffaloes do have a few drawbacks. They breed only seasonally, and are slow to mature. It has proved difficult to improve stocks through artificial insemina-

tion, setting aside some \$3 million to support this collaborative effort.

Buffalo research is being hindered, however, by a lack of information. Says Dr. Charan Chantabakha, of the Department of Animal Sciences at Thailand's Kasetsart University: "In the last decade much research has been done in different countries and published in local languages, so it is not available to researchers in other countries. Even within the country research is not well disseminated. As a result much of the research funding is probably spent on seeking information that has already been obtained."

The need for a research and information network was recognised at a number of international meetings. Thailand was finally chosen to be the co-ordinating centre for research because of a strong national programme. It then seemed logical to

establish the information centre there as well.

The International Buffalo Information Centre (IBIC), as it is called, is being established at Kasetsart University with the aid of a grant from Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), which has helped to establish a number of similar specialised information centres in other fields.

A clearing house for world literature on the buffalo, IBIC will collect documents, particularly unpublished material, and analyse and disseminate the information. Anyone will be able to use the centre, says Dr. Charan, whether it is a scientist engaged in an international research programme, or an extension worker who wants to know about feeding leftover rice straw to buffaloes.

-- IDRC feature

## TO LET

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2. Firas Bookstore, Jabal Amman
3. University Bookstore, Jabal Luweibdeh
4. Azizieh stores, downtown
5. Lebanon store, Jabal Hussein
6. Patchi, Jabal Hussein
7. La Brioche, Jabal Hussein
8. Video Diala, Jabal Amman (near the British Council)
9. Antoine hairdresser, Jabal Amman
10. Friends of the Children Club, Jabal Amman and Jabal Luweibdeh
11. Atta Ali, Shmeisani

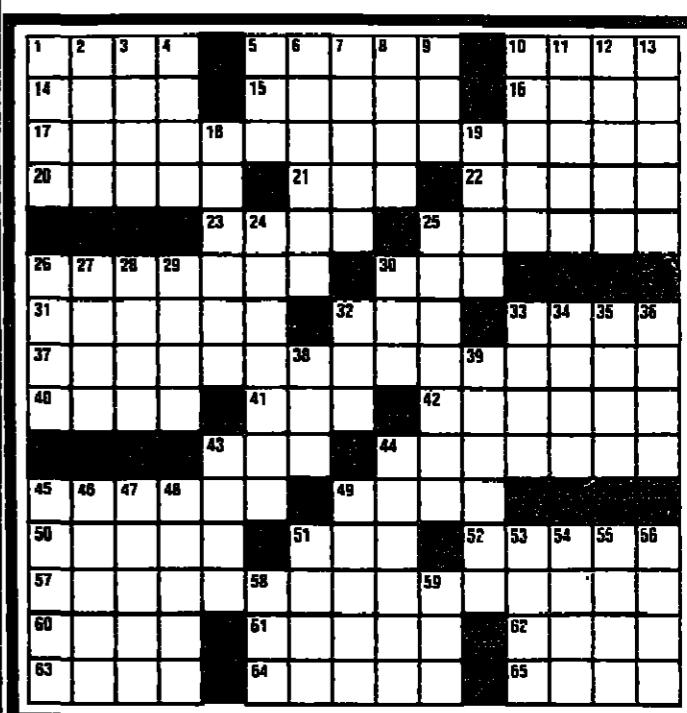
Proceeds will benefit the YWMA's handicapped children.

### THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS	DOWN	Food provider
1 Ye — Tea Shoppe	1 Scandina-vian king	25 Food
5 Music acronym	2 Prayer wheel user	26 Indian music mode
10 Identical	33 Remnants	27 Black
14 Milieu for 21A	37 Bird	28 Sect
15 Great amount	40 Termites	29 Auto pioneer
16 "When I was —"	42 Staggered	30 Protrude
17 Bird	43 Blackbird	32 Mao —
20 Gounod opus	44 Sign of	tung
21 The lion	45 Inquiring	33 Author
22 Loy	49 Inca land	34 Heraldic
23 Rug or code	50 Slow, in	bearing
25 Menus	51 Swimsuit	35 Letters
26 Tint again	part	36 Remnants
30 Pearce the singer	52 Desist's partner	38 High priest
	57 Bird	43 Presently
		44 Schoolboy's text
		45 Kelp and stonewort
		46 Sutling material
		47 Genuflect
		48 Brain passages
		49 Wont
		51 Set-to
		52 Light color
		53 Bristle
		54 Related
		55 Epochal
		56 Measurements: abbr.
		57 Before and after

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

MGM	SPIKE	FILIPPI
THE SCOPIC	ELIA	ALLY
FAS TONIUS	SHAW	FISHANDICRIPS
FISHANDICRIPS	GOANEISE	POIT
GOANEISE	FLD	NAIST MOP
POIT	MAIST	ONFOOT EPIRA OBLI
	MOIP	HOU FIBA TOTL TOE
		TINS FIELD TOTTER
		JOH TICER COO
		ASH UNAHANS
		CHIPPEDINFOR
		ARCK PULLUP LIP
		BART STEENS SWIN
		CHUP SHIT
		HAG



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## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

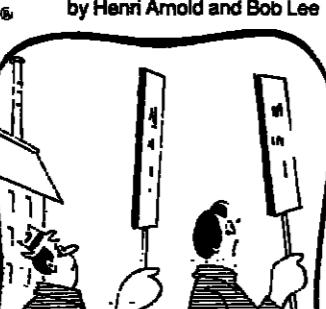
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WATEK

NORDE

INJOAD

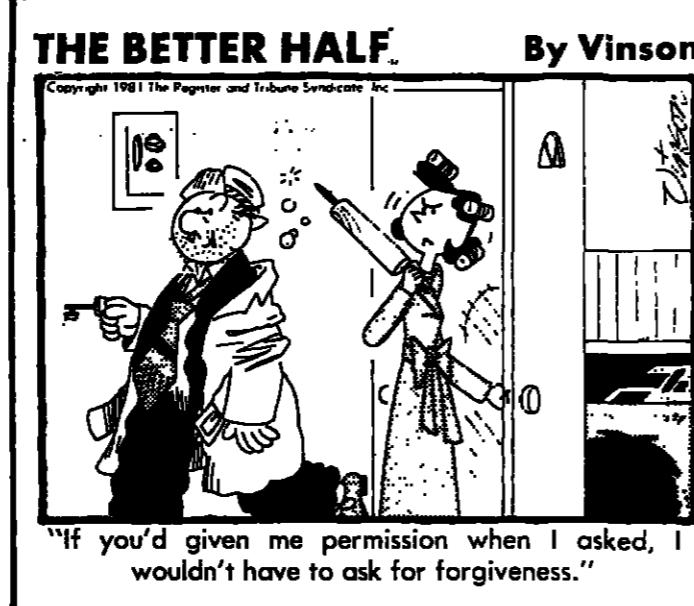
SAFTIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARDOR PROBE DISMAY PLOWED  
Answer: Might be knit with some kinds of yarns — BROWS



THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

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"If you'd given me permission when I asked, I wouldn't have to ask for forgiveness."

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



# WORLD

## Gromyko warns U.S. to stop meddling with Polish affairs

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said today he warned the United States to stop "interference" in Polish internal affairs during his day-long meeting yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Mr. Gromyko, in an airport statement before leaving for East Germany, said Mr. Haig had "touched upon" the question of Poland but that the Soviet Union would not discuss Polish internal affairs with anyone -- "and that includes the United States of America."

Mr. Gromyko, in an airport statement before leaving for East Germany, said Mr. Haig had "touched upon" the question of Poland but that the Soviet Union would not discuss Polish internal affairs with anyone -- "and that includes the United States of America."

Mr. Gromyko said the talks included discussion of current negotiations on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe but disclosed that the United States and the Soviet Union remained in disagreement on "principle."

### Warsaw accuses U.S. of using Polish defectors for subversive propaganda

WARSAW, Jan. 27 (R) — Poland's official news agency today charged that the United States was using Polish defectors to the West, including two ambassadors, in a campaign of subversive propaganda against Poland.

The Washington correspondent of the PAP agency said: "While preparations for a mammoth anti-Polish television programme to be broadcast worldwide (except for the United States) continue, Polish defectors are reportedly being grouped in a high-security centre organised in the state of Virginia under the auspices of the CIA and FBI. In the centre are the two former Polish ambassadors, Spasowski and Rurak."

The Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation have their Washington headquarters within a few kilometres of the Virginia state line. Romuald Spasowski and Zdzislaw Rurak defected from their ambassadorial posts in Washington and Tokyo respectively last month.

## Irishman who helped Soviet spy escape found dead

LONDON, Jan. 27 (A.P.) — Sean Bourke, the Irishman who helped a Soviet spy escape from a London jail in 1966 and later wrote a book about the episode, has died at the age of 47.

British press reports said Mr. Bourke was found dead yesterday in the mobile home in the small coastal town of Kilkee, western Ireland, where he had been living for the past year.

The cause of death was not known immediately.

Mr. Bourke met Soviet spy George Blake in Wormwood Scrubs Prison while serving a seven-year sentence for sending a bomb through the mails to a policeman. After completing his sentence, he was accused by the British government of engineering the escape of the spy, who was serving a 42-year prison term. Both men fled to Moscow.

The World Airways DC-10 jetliner lies in shallow water after skidding off the runway Saturday (A.P. wirephoto)

## Concern over future marks Indian Republic Day

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (A.P.) —

India marked its 32nd anniversary as a republic with soul-searching over whether that republic can continue to withstand the breakdown of public order and morality.

The head of state, President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, joined others who have voiced concern about widespread violence and corruption in this country of nearly 700 million people.

"Unless we take immediate action to arrest the disregard of moral values in public life, people's faith in our political system will be undermined, with consequences which are too frightening to contemplate," President Reddy said in a nationwide broadcast.

Girilal Jain, chief editor of the Times of India newspaper, put it this way in a Republic Day article:

"We are close to becoming another banana republic — a land without the law where life is brutal and short ... politicians as a class have become a byword for venality, corruption and incompetence."

Republic Day, the anniversary of India's constitution of Jan. 26, 1950 was celebrated yesterday in New Delhi with a military parade

that had as its chief guests a king and queen — Juan Carlos and Sofia of Spain. Elsewhere, state officials reviewed troops and home guards.

S. Nihal Singh, chief editor of the Indian Express newspapers, said in an article on the anniversary of the republic that India is witnessing a collapse of political morality.

"It is no longer a mere question of a parliamentary or presidential form of government meeting our needs best, but whether any system will lead to salvation, given the standards of corruption and chicanery our politicians have set," Mr. Singh wrote.

The holiday was preceded by a crescendo of statements and articles voicing similar concerns.

## 2 reported missing in DC-10 skid

BOSTON, Jan. 27 (R) — Two passengers believed to be aboard the World Airways DC-10 that slid into Boston Harbour on Saturday have been reported missing.

Until yesterday, everyone on the plane had been presumed saved.

World Airways Vice-President Edward Ringo told a press conference that the two passengers were not among the 208 people who escaped the crash.

Mr. Ringo said divers were searching the harbour for the two, who were identified as Walter Metcalf, aged about 70, and his son, Leo, about 40, both from Dedham, Massachusetts.

The men's family had reported them missing and a computer check showed that their luggage was aboard the plane.

There was immediate speculation that the men, who had seats in the mid-section of the plane, may have suffered shock in the icy harbour water.

The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating the cause of the accident.

## Turkish police nab most-wanted rebel

ANKARA, Jan. 27 (R) — Turkish security forces have detained one of the country's most wanted left-wing extremists who is accused of involvement in a series of killings and bombings in the last 10 years, security officials said today.

They said Garbis Altinoglu was captured with 31 other members of the Turkish Communist Party-Marxist Leninists (TKP-ML) movement in recent operations in Istanbul.

Mr. Altinoglu was first picked up in 1972 in connection with the killing of another left-winger whose dismembered body was found in a trunk. He was freed as part of a general amnesty in 1974.

The officials said he returned to underground activity and established a number of left-wing cells in the southeast of Turkey in the late 1970s, when factional violence claimed thousands of lives.

## 250 killed, thousands homeless in Peru floods

LIMA, Jan. 27 (R) — The Peruvian government yesterday flew food, clothing and medicine to jungle towns where the worst floods for years have killed an estimated 250 people and made thousands homeless.

Civil defence officials said air force relief planes left for the Ucchiza and Tingo Maria districts, 620 kilometres northeast of Lima, which were devastated by torrents of water, mud and rocks.

Dozens of homes were swept away when rivers burst their banks, while other dwellings were buried under landslides brought down by the summer rains.

The officials said 200 people were reported killed and 600 families homeless in Ucchiza, where a river broke through a dyke and thundered 50 kilometres down a valley.

Army helicopters were trying to rescue survivors isolated on rocky outcrops or stranded on rooftops.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### 110 die in Algerian train crash...

PARIS, Jan. 27 (R) — A train crashed on the Algiers-Oran line early today, killing at least 110 people and injuring several hundred, the official Algerian news agency (APS) said. Prime Minister Mohammed Benahmed Abdellah had gone to the scene of the crash to evaluate the situation and supervise rescue teams sifting through the wreckage, APS said. The train was derailed near the village of Beni-Helouane, 110 kilometres west of Algiers, early this morning. Dozens of ambulances were ferrying the injured to hospitals in the nearby town of Miliana, Blida and Medea, APS said. The cause of the accident, the worst train crash in Algeria since independence from France in 1962, is not yet known. President Chadli Bendjedid had sent message of sympathy to the families of the victims, APS added.

### ...as train collision claims 66 in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (R) — Sixty-six people were killed and a large number injured today when a Delhi-bound passenger express crashed head-on into a goods train in thick fog on the outskirts of the northern city of Agra. The Press Trust of India reported from Agra that rescue workers had recovered 57 bodies. It said the drivers of both trains were reported safe. In the first 11 months of last year 538 people were killed in India in rail accidents, according to government figures. The worst was last June when a train plunged into a river in northern Bihar State killing at least 270 people.

### 'Orly' explodes another Paris bomb

PARIS, Jan. 27 (R) — A bomb exploded in a bank in central Paris last night, causing damage to the building but no casualties, police said. The Armenian group "Orly" had claimed responsibility for the attack, they added. Last week Orly said it had planted a bomb which caused considerable damage to Air France premises in West Paris. The group said it was campaigning for political prisoner status for Armenian guerrillas awaiting trial for storming a Turkish consulate in Paris last September.

### Mrs. Presley pulls up husband's agent

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (R) — Priscilla Presley, former wife of Elvis Presley, has alleged in a petition that the rock star's manager, Col. Tom Parker, negotiated a record contract in which he received more money than the late singer. The petition alleged that Col. Parker failed to reveal all the details of Mr. Presley's contracts and owed the singer's estate more than \$5 million. The record contract was negotiated in March 1973, the petition said without giving the amounts involved. "We are trying to discover these amounts from Col. Parker," said San Francisco lawyer Charles Breyer. Mrs. Presley is one of three co-executors of the Presley estate and the sole heir is the singer's 14-year-old daughter, Lisa Marie Presley. The petition alleged that Col. Parker was never licensed in California as a talent agent as required by state law. Hollywood theatrical agents estimate that Mr. Presley earned more than \$200 million from 1955, when Col. Parker became his manager, until he died 22 years later. Col. Parker, who lives in Palm Springs, California, was not immediately available to comment on the petition.

### 27 violent killings in Naples in 1982

NAPLES, Jan. 27 (R) — Four men died violently here yesterday, bringing to 27 the number of killings in the Naples area this year, police said. Earlier, an unnamed man was found shot dead on the outskirts of the city and a caller to the daily Il Mattino said he had been killed for membership of the Camorra or Mafia gang headed by imprisoned boss Raffaele Cutolo. During the morning the bullet-riddled and battered corpse of Pasquale Baiano, 32, who had been missing since Monday, was dumped on a road out of town. Police said he was believed to be involved in drug and extortion rackets. In Acerra, on the Bay of Naples, Armando di Gennaro, 27, wanted for gangland activities, was killed by gunfire and a companion was wounded as they drove through the main square. And in the city itself, Sante Menna, 43, killed his brother Antonio, 49, with a volley of pistol shots after a family argument, police said. Last year 234 people died as result of city violence.

### Romanian exile escapes booby-trap bomb

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 27 (R) — A Romanian exile escaped injury last night when a booby-trap bomb exploded under his car in a Dusseldorf suburb, police said. The man, named only as Rudolf B., aged 48, was driving his car from a parking space outside his home when the bomb detonated. Public Prosecutor Jochen Ruhland said. He managed to get out of his car before it burst into flames touching off a second explosion which shattered windows nearby. Mr. Ruhland said he could not rule out a political motive for the attack, though the man had not been politically active since arriving in West Germany in 1958. The attack came only a week after three Yugoslav exiles, all ethnic Albanians, were shot dead at Heilbronn, in southern Germany. Police described the killing as almost certainly political.

### U.S. police move to crack 'slave ring'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (R) — Police raided homes in the exclusive Beverly Hills area yesterday to crack what they alleged was a slave ring in which Indonesians were smuggled into the United States and sold as servants. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) special agent Edgar Best told a news conference an 11-month investigation had shown that at least 25 men and five women had been sold for between \$1,500 and \$3,000 each. The Indonesians were forced to stay with their "owners" in Beverly Hills — sometimes known as millionaires' town because of its rows of mansions — and other parts of Los Angeles for two years, Mr. Best said. He would not give details of the investigation, which he said was still going on. But an FBI spokesman said 12 people were served with subpoenas to appear before a federal grand jury, which will hear evidence and decide whether charges should be brought.

### Sentencing postponed in Abscam scandal

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (R) — A judge has postponed sentencing of Sen. Harrison Williams for his role in the Abscam political corruption scandal after he entered hospital for an emergency operation. Sen. Williams could receive up to 15 years in jail. In the Abscam scheme undercover agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation posed as representatives of a mythical Arab sheikh offering bribes to politicians for favours. A hospital spokesman said the senator could be released from hospital later this week.



## The Weekend Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword! Edited by Herb Ettenson

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